

CONCILIATION REFUSED

Settlement
Is Blocked
By Packers

L. W. BROCKINGTON, K.C., suggested as a conciliator in the packinghouse dispute has been turned down by the packers although six of the provinces as well as the packinghouse workers' union were agreeable to his appointment.

PERSONAL STUFF
BY
E. E. R.

It is altogether likely that one hundred trained observers might travel around the United States and present one hundred different descriptions of America and Americans. So to suggest that any one writer in any one book could give a complete picture of our big, bawling neighbor, would be foolish in the extreme. But John Gunther, who wrote "Inside Europe" and "Inside Asia" and "Inside Latin America", is probably as capable as anyone else of writing a book called "Inside the U.S.A.", which is what he has done. And whether he wrote of anything that any one of a hundred others might have covered, or whether or not he did as completely a job as some other writer could have done, at least he produced a book as readable as his previous volumes and one just as badly needed. Beginning in California and going up the west coast, then covering the western states, the middle states, New England and the south, not missing a single state, Gunther takes his readers on a personally-conducted tour in which he sees all the most exciting things and meets what he considers to be the important people. One of his stock questions in respect to each state was, "Who runs it?" The answers were varied and interesting.

I don't think it is a flattering book. The strictures on the treatment of the Negro, for example, which are provided by a simple narrative of facts and events, wouldn't help to impress the man from Mars—or Moscow—with the purity of the American brand of "free and equal" citizenship. Even to a reader who is not unfamiliar with conditions in some of the southern states, Gunther's revelations come as something of a shock. He wasn't out on a smuck-taking job. The book gives every evidence of a sincere desire to present the picture in a let-the-chips-fall-where-they-may fashion, but with no attempt to make the picture or any part of it blacker than it is. One cannot help but get the impression, however, that there is trouble ahead for the United States in its handling of the race question, or in its failure to handle it. There are other things like the corruption in state and city politics that don't make pleasant reading.

But there are things happening in the United States that represent great forward strides toward economic democracy. The Tennessee Valley Authority is one of the brightest of these. I wish it

(Continued on Page 8)

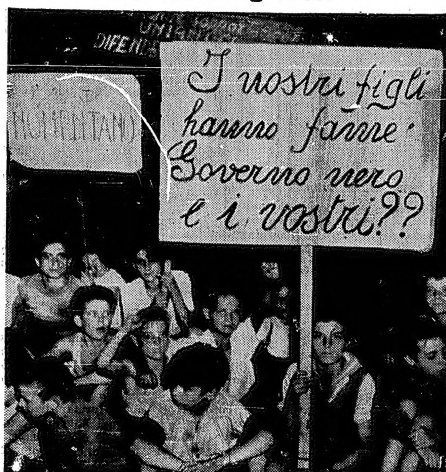
Six provincial governments united in suggesting Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., as a conciliator in the nation-wide strike of packinghouse workers. The United Packinghouse Workers' Union accepted the suggestion. The packing companies turned it down. This is the latest development in a tie-up that is beginning to have serious effects for producers and consumers.

Correspondence between Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan and one of the packing companies showed that the employers resent government attempts to settle the strike.

It is the apparent desire of the companies to make it a finish fight, regardless of the effect on the farmers and Canadian and British consumers. The workers, on the other hand, have shown a willingness to work with governments to obtain a settlement.

(Continued on Page 8)

Protest Living Costs



Joining with their fathers and mothers, these Italian youngsters turned out in Rome recently to protest the swiftly mounting living costs that keep food from their tables. "We Children Are Hungry", the placard reads—and the poor kids look it, don't they?

Big Firms
Strike For
More Profit

OTTAWA (CPA).—M. J. Coldwell, M.P., C.C.F. National Leader, charged many Canadian manufacturers with having gone on strike by withholding their goods from the market until the Government's decontrol permitted the profit margins they were demanding.

Speaking in a broadcast recorded in Ottawa for distribution by C.C.F. clubs over local stations, Mr. Coldwell quoted Ottawa officials as saying that such materials as electrical and plumbing equipment had been held up by suppliers because they did not consider that the margin of profit was wide enough under the ceiling.

Suppliers on Strike

"What does this mean?" Mr. Coldwell asked. "In simple language, it means that many of the manufacturers of Canada have been on strike."

"At a time when industrial profits stand at their highest level in history; at a time when the housing needs of the Canadian people have been most urgent, suppliers have struck! They have withheld their products from the market until they get the profits they demand."

"And what is worse," Mr. Coldwell continued, "the Liberal Government has been helpless in face of the situation. That same Liberal Government will stand idly by while workers fight for weeks on end for a few cents more wages—a fight made necessary by rising living costs. But they meekly bow to the pressure of Big Business and remove controls."

Consumers Pay Less For
Food Under Labor Rule

By MAURICE KITCHING
(CPA Correspondent)

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—Comparison of the retail prices of basic foodstuffs in five Commonwealth countries and the United States of America reveals the significant fact that consumers pay much less for these foods in the places where there are Labor governments—New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain, in that order of cheapness, possibly because that is the order in which they first elected Labor administrations.

Canada and South Africa are about equal fourth, and the U.S.A. for all its boasting of the advantages of capitalism, is a bad last. Taking 14 commonly used foods the comparison shows that New Zealand's prices are lower than Canada's in 12—bread, flour, tea, (Continued on page 8)

N. C. ALLEN KEEPS
CHALLENGE ALIVE

Mr. N. C. Allen, Barons, was a visitor at Provincial Office this week and left with us his cheque for \$30.00 to meet half the cost of another week's broadcasting. "Who is going to match this and pay for the other half? With general returns dropping, it looks like we are going to need it badly."

E. C. Wolland, \$1.00; H. Marr, \$1.00; N. C. Allen, \$30.00; Mr. and Mrs. Hopp, \$3.00; Mrs. A. McRae, \$2.00; W. H. Irwin, \$2.00; Tony Schwab, \$1.00 (all he can afford after paying for new school books). Thanks Tony; Thos. McRae, \$5.00; J. W. Hughson, \$6.00; B. G. Kobitzsch, \$1.00.

WORRIED LIBERALS
WATCH COLDWELL

By DONALD C. MacDONALD
OTTAWA (CPA).—Can it be that the Cabinet in Ottawa has kicked off its Ministers—from the Prime Minister down—to reply ment of M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader?

A flattering degree of attention which speaks eloquently of Liberal fears for the growing public support for the C.C.F.!

Consider the following: In his last National C.B.C. broadcast Mr. Coldwell stated that everywhere the people are seeking "a new way and a new social and economic system," and that the choice lies between the forces of dictatorship and democracy.

When Prime Minister King visited Waterlool country to reminisce over his boyhood days, he devoted a major portion of his main public address to a reply to Mr. Coldwell—"one of Canada's leading parliamentarians."

Not True of Canada
As head of the Liberal party which fought its 1945 election under the slogan of building a new social order, Mr. King stated that the people of Europe and Asia

(Continued on Page 8)

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
"Insurance for the People".....	2
"Mr. Babson's Change of Heart".....	2
Union Doings.....	3
C.C.F. News.....	5
"Saskatoon's Building Co-op".....	6
Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.....	4

"Prairie Jamboree"
In Vancouver On
Friday, Oct. 17

Vancouver Centre C.C.F. members invite present and former residents of the prairies to "A Prairie Jamboree," on Friday, October 17, at 8 p.m., in Pender Auditorium, 389 West Pender St., Vancouver.

A program in the best "Old Red School House" tradition will be enjoyed in the community spirit of the prairies. The tickets, which are 50 cents, will cover refreshments and dancing.

Farmers Are Not Taking
Boss's Side In Strike

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA.—Though thousands of Canadian farmers are faced with crippling losses as livestock piles up unmarketed, statements from Western farm groups show a determination not to "take the boss's side" against striking packinghouse workers.

In a statement to CPA from Edmonton, Carl Stimpfle, president of the Alberta Farmers' Union, said, "Generally speaking, Alberta farmers are sympathetic towards the wage demands of the packinghouse workers, as they understand that the workers have to protect their standards of living against the rapid increase in living costs. The farmers understand this position because they themselves are faced with the same problem, both in regard to their cost of living and their cost of production."

"The executive of the A.F.U. has urged the Alberta provincial government to attempt settlement (Continued on Page 8)

MOSHER SEES NEED
POLITICAL ACTION

TORONTO.—A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor, this week called for unity in the Canadian Labour movement as an essential to full contribution by Labor to current problems.

In his presidential address to the Seventh Annual Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor Mr. Mosher discussed Labor's responsibilities in both international and domestic fields. He spoke particularly of the declining standard of living through increased prices and of housing difficulties. There was evidence, he said, that fundamental changes were necessary to meet Canada's problems. Canada should develop an economic system best suited to the life and thought of the Canadian people.

Scores High Prices

"Perhaps the question that engages the attention of more Canadians at the present time has

(Continued on Page 8)

INSURANCE

For The People

"SO MUCH insurance for so little cost." This statement by Hon. O. W. Valneau, Minister in charge of the Saskatchewan Automobile Accident Insurance Act, tells the story of the most outstanding insurance legislation in the world today protecting motorists, both drivers and passengers, as well as every Saskatchewan citizen injured in a motor accident. In addition since April 1, 1947, this now protects vehicles with collision insurance.

Nowhere is such complete insurance protection been provided to compensate victims of automobile accidents regardless of the factor of ordinary negligence.

The insurance provided is briefly this:

Accident

1. Saskatchewan citizens have ACCIDENT insurance against death or injury from motor vehicle accidents. Five types of benefits are payable under the accident section: Principal sum for loss of life, principal sum for dismemberment, weekly indemnity for loss of income, funeral expenses, and out of pocket expenses.

Collision

2. COLLISION insurance for all licensed Saskatchewan motor vehicles, with a "deductible" of \$100 for private passenger



HON. O. W. VALNEAU,

Provincial Secretary, is the minister in charge of Saskatchewan's Government Insurance plan which gives "so much insurance for so little cost."

cars and small trucks, and up to \$500 for other trucks and buses.

Public Liability

3. PUBLIC LIABILITY insurance provided to the extent of the amount payable to any person under the Accident provisions.

Property Damage

4. PROPERTY DAMAGE insurance provided to the extent of the amount payable over the "deductible" set out in the collision provisions.

This wide coverage is not duplicated in any other plan in existence and it has been proven in the 15 months of operations that over 85% of the dependents of people killed and injured in auto accidents would not have received insurance benefits if the plan had been based on the ordinary types of liability insurance sold by private companies. This fact alone is conclusive proof that the Saskatchewan plan is designed for the compensation of accident victims and not for the benefit of insurance companies which profit from other schemes.

LOW COST

Cost of this insurance is indeed "so little". One factor in this low cost is the automatic collection of premiums when licenses and certificates are issued.

sued. These certificates and licenses constitute the insurance policies for operators and motor vehicle owners.

All operators are assessed \$1.00 annually, with rates higher for taxi chauffeurs and operators with bad driving records.

Private passenger car owners pay \$4.50 or \$6.00, depending on wheel base length. The majority of farm truck owners pay \$5.00. Rates are graded up to \$195.00 for tank trucks.

Protection at Cost

The premiums collected under the Automobile Accident Insurance Act are maintained in a separate fund. Any surplus of premiums over losses and expenses is held over in the fund to provide motorists with wider benefits or to adjust premium rates in future years.

Plans Compared

To illustrate the outstanding merits of the Saskatchewan plan as compared with other liability insurance plans in vogue in other provinces the following example is cited:

A Saskatchewan farmer who is the father of six children is killed when his car upset due to a tire blowout. The widow of the victim receives a payment of \$6,875, made up of death benefits and funeral expense payments.

If this same farmer lived in some of our neighboring provinces where some recent legislation makes it practically compulsory to buy liability insurance from a private insurance company, his dependents would not collect one cent in insurance. This is because the insurance sold by private companies is called "liability" insurance and does not pay when a victim is killed in an upset.

This is a very simple case which illustrates the striking contrast between the Saskatchewan scheme and other plans. There are many similar and even more involved cases where the contrast is much greater and in which the outstanding merits of the Saskatchewan plan are readily apparent.

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Department of Health

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Although bed-ridden with rheumatic fever, Mrs. Nellie Strong is doing her share to bring prices down. For weeks she has carried on an intensive telephone campaign urging Springfield, O., housewives to take militant action against zooming living costs. Here she makes a similar appeal on the radio program, "Headline Edition."

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Union Doings

By ED SARMAN
Our Labor Correspondent

The agreement between Edmonton Transfer companies and the Teamsters Local 514 became effective as of October 1st, although the base wage rates have been effective as of the 25th of August, when the Union went back to work on a truce agreement, after two weeks of strike. The agreement is signed by seven Companies—all the main transfer Companies of the City, and provides for a base wage rate for truck drivers of 80c up to January 1st, and 82c from that date on. Other classifications are 5c below that of the drivers, with the same rate of increase due as of the first of the year.

The wage adjustments represent an increase from as low as 58c-per hour. The previous "top rate" was 70c an hour, a rate established by the Union last winter in several Companies.

An important part of the victory was the organization of the drivers of most of the transfer Companies. For the first time in the history of the Edmonton labor movement, the motor transport workers have established their Union. The agreement does not call for a closed shop, but instead combines maintenance of membership with "union encouragement", similar to the agreement of the Calgary restaurant workers.

The agreement also calls for five statutory holidays with pay.

Thank You!

The Teamsters' Union acknowledge with thanks the financial assistance and moral support that made the victory possible.

Pickets Called Off

Picketing has been suspended at the Scott Fruit Company. The spontaneous five week strike was not able to achieve its major objective of Union recognition, despite all the Edmonton Unions could do to help. The strike forced the Company to increase wages, but very few of the determined workers have returned, nor will return under non-union conditions, despite Company invitations. With the assistance of the labor movement the employees have taken other jobs instead.

Taxi Drivers for 48-Hour Week

In a brief presented to the Board of Industrial Relations, Edmonton Taxi drivers are asking for the 48-hour week—a necessary request despite the Labor Act since the employers are demanding to be exempted from the hours of work provisions of the Act. The brief was prepared by a three-man committee of the Union, Bill Turlock, Victor Koshure, Terry Nugent, and very ably pointed out that the present long hours were not only harmful to the employees, but encouraging inefficiency in the industry as a whole. The Union feels confident that the employers' request for the 54-hour week will be refused.

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Calgary, C.F.A.C., 5:40 p.m. Saturday.
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The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Sir: Why ask who is responsible, parents or governments? Why bring children into the world? Is it to make a big congregation or is it to make them pay and obey, and be destroyed every century? When a man is born he has no choice of deciding what he wants to be. Nature gives him the right of equality. Why is it destroyed by one who would not create? Why just talk on health? We all know that milk, fruit and vegetables are essential for good health but milk must be in the stomach, not in a bottle. Fruit and vegetables in a window display do not produce vitamins. Why not prevent instead of cure? Why the fourth step before the first? Nature is calling "give me food, houses and clothing for all humans and I'll take care of health."

Why send them to school if they

ing all ready to use. I could not afford such luxurious living so I work as hard as my husband, canning food, making bread, sewing clothes, so cut the cost of these things in half.

My friends like home-made bread so instead of making some she takes a street car to the market 6 miles away to buy bread. They like chicken but wouldn't think of buying one on the market unless it was cleaned. The vegetables have to be washed, the bacon sliced. All these services have to be paid for and the wife could save a lot by doing these jobs herself.

I suppose you wouldn't dare print this letter.

MRS. M. GRANT.

R.R. 2, Wetaskiwin.

ANOTHER DEFINITION OF FASCISM

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: The gist of Mr. Jacques' let-

300 WORD LIMIT ON LETTERS

Positively no letter exceeding 300 words will be published in these columns. More and more readers are writing to the editor every week and it now becomes necessary to strictly enforce the rule that letters must not exceed 300 words. So keep them brief, please.

can't hear the truth? Why blame our young generation for drinking, smoking and litterbugging when we adults make hard liquor, punt tobacco and pay for music? Why complain of vandalism and juvenile problems when we pay for films and books that teach them adventure and destruction? Why does labor strike for higher wages? Why not have lower prices on all commodities?

Let's think, where, who, why. By the time we get wise it is too late and we die too soon.

Julia Kiniski.
9660 - 99A St.
Edmonton.

A FARM WOMAN COMMENTS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: I wonder if you would permit a farm woman to present some comments on the packing house strike.

This packing house strike is really serious for farmers having hogs ready to market and makes things just a bit more tough in a very trying year. Most of our grain is still in the field, so there will be a good percentage of loss even if it is all harvested.

The packing house workers are striking for higher pay I am told as they can't make their pay cover cost of living. I want to tell you about my observations in the homes of friends in Toronto.

My friends are working people and having the usual working man's troubles stretching the budget, but this is the way they do it. They have no garden and buy all their vegetables and fruit. They buy all their bread, cakes, cookies, pies. The wife does no sewing for the children or herself.

Now all the labor put into these things is high priced. In other words the man has to earn enough to buy every bit of food and cloth-

ter carried in your issue of Sept. 27 is that he is anti-communist and anti-communism is fascist. For years Mr. Jacques has been known for his anti-communism. It will be news to many to know he is a fascist and apparently proud of it. (The definition he gives us in his letter of fascist is that it is anti-communist). I will not go to a dictionary for a definition of Fascist as Mr. Jacques. Here is what I believe it to be—Fascism is the system that enslaved Europe and threatened the world. The system that mad slaves of its own and neighboring peoples under the most nauseating brutality ever recorded. It is the vilest system known to man. Presumably were Mr. Jacques back in England he would be a devout follower of Sir Oswald Mosley whose party is now under strict police surveillance.

Fascists in this country have not as yet donned brown shirts or black shirts yet they are easily recognized for they have all the earmarks of reaction. You will find them masquerading under the guise of "Free Private Enterprise." They have adopted what Dr. Harry F. Ward calls — "the fascist slogan of free enterprise." Are we going to allow these men to lead us back to costlier wars and perhaps the end of civilization itself?

Surely we the people have learned our lesson and will have nothing to do with fascists of any color. The people of France, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Greece know what to expect from the old order. They will have none of it. Capitalism is taboo. In the meantime let us see to it that fascism is never allowed to rear its ugly head in Canada under any guise whatsoever.

GEO. MacSHANE.

Red Deer.



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

It has interested me to note the variety of topics and to read some of the addresses given at the Canadian Educational Association which was held recently in Quebec City. The organization I believe is one made up largely of representatives from the Departments of Education in the different Provinces in Canada and from Newfoundland.

The program stated it was their twenty-fourth convention so I can well imagine they have noted a widening of interests through the years and with more emphasis laid on some now than was the case at first. For instance, I noted the topic of Health from different standpoints was much in evidence. It would seem that the conception of the care of the Health is becoming more and more to be recognized as a social responsibility. Also probably the social as well as the personal gain is recognized.

Then, too, the conception of Education in its relation to society was another topic that was in evidence. One address I noted was "Education for Service to Society." This was given by W. P. Percival, Director of Education for the Protestant Schools in Quebec. The speaker reminded them that Franklin Roosevelt was preparing an address for Jefferson Day, 1945, but his untimely death prevented him from delivering it, but he had prepared, "We are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civiliza-

tion is to survive we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds to live together and work together in the same world at peace." Mr. Percival added, "If this be true, then the schools have no option but to accept the responsibility and to place a fourth 'R' among the purposes of the school, namely Relationships—Human Relationships."

Considering the state of the world today, I think everyone will agree that it is a highly necessary conception to take of Education. We can well see what a very wide field that one subject can be made to cover. Beginning with the more intimate family and community relationships to the wider one of our country of which we may be citizens on to the all-embracing one of world-citizens. We shall have these relationships considered from many angles; religious, political, racial and we shall know that these are being studied with the one great aim in view. That one great aim being that of living and working together in a world at peace.

Being equipped with a knowledge of the three "R's," might at one time seem to have been sufficient equipment to play the part of a good citizen. Today that is no longer sufficient. The fourth "R" of human relationships is essential in this inter-dependent world of today.

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Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meeting 2nd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 9611 58th Avenue, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 9837 30th Avenue, phone 33916; Secy.-Treasurer, J. Flavour, 10323 74th Street, phone 11937. Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10764 96th Street, phone 33941.

Street: Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11322 52A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Crace, Labor Temple. Garment Workers of America No. 100, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labour Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9245 104A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Smith, c/o G.W.G. Co.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners in the Labor Temple, President, J. A. Logan, 9157 Jasper Avenue, Elm Sec'y., L. D. Pollard, 9325 101A Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of Fire Fighters, No. 1 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 9641 105th St., Edmonton; Secretary, Treasurer, W. Young, 13115 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

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Subscriptions: \$2.00 per year; 3 years, \$5.00

"Authorized as second-class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa"

VOL. XXVIII—No. 7

October 11, 1947

THE NAME ON THE DOOR

WHEN the *People's Weekly* called attention to a rather striking editorial in the *Farm and Ranch Review* dealing with the stranglehold which the foreign oil monopolies have obtained on the Alberta oil fields, we suggested that the *Review's* attack on the government's criminal policy of giving away the people's resources "could be inspired by regret that big shots from abroad are getting what the littler shots closer to home would like to get."

In its October issue the *Farm and Ranch Review* admits that we had correctly interpreted its point of view. It has no objection to the sort of exploitation of our oil resources that went on in Turner Valley, where in the early stages the "littler shots" gambled with millions of sucker money. It only objects to the big fellows getting all the boodle. For our part we can't see very much difference between being robbed by a couple of big fellows or highjacked by a couple of hundred little fellows.

We must express some surprise, however, that the erudite *Farm and Ranch Review* would repeat the silly patter of the Social Credit propagandists in lieu of an argument against public development of a public resource. Says the *Review*: "They (the C.C.F.) would replace private monopolies and private trusts with government monopolies and government trusts. They would simply change the name on the door."

That is very foolish reasoning. True, it wouldn't matter about the name on the door. But it matters immensely about the name in the account books. One oil company official told the press the other day that the potential production of the Leduc field as at present proven is 50,000,000 barrels. And "as the field expands naturally the potential is increased." Doesn't it matter who gets the \$125,000,000 or more that will be realized from the sale of fifty million barrels of the Alberta people's crude oil?

This stupid prattle about there being no difference between a public monopoly and a private monopoly shouldn't fool anyone who has the intelligence of a woodpecker. In the state of New York, which gets its power from Niagara Falls, the rates charged by the power companies to consumers are exactly twice as high as the rates charged to Ontario consumers by the publicly-owned Hydro-Electric system. Doesn't it matter what name is on the door?

NOT A DEAD ISSUE

IT is a dull issue of the *Financial Post* when its leading front page editorial doesn't contain a blast against the C.C.F. In last week's issue the argument of the *Post* is that the C.C.F. program which calls for the public ownership and direction of the chartered banks is out of date. Citing the fact that the banks operated under the Bank Act and that the Bank of Canada exercises control over credit policies, the paper says: "In effect, therefore, the people of Canada are already in control of the banking system and its credit policies."

So there is no need to do anything more about the banks! Well, the *Financial Post* may succeed in persuading its particular class of readers that the banks are now under all the public control that is necessary to have them serve the national interest rather than a private profit interest. But others cannot be so easily persuaded.

One of the first essentials to democratic people's control over the nation's economy is public ownership and direction of the banking system of the country. That is why Australia has just decided to bring all banking under public ownership. That is why New Zealand has taken over the chief trading bank and also why she has been using the central bank as a trading bank to finance public housing and other public projects.

The *Financial Post* shows M. J. Coldwell in a cartoon on a horse with a coat of armor holding bank nationalization out in front of the horse in the form of a carrot on a stick. The *Post* can have its little joke. But if it thinks the nationalization of the banking system is dead as a public issue in Canada it is due for a rude awakening.

COME TO THE CONVENTION

ANNOUNCEMENT that Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan will be the feature speaker at the Alberta convention of the C.C.F. which takes place on November 20, 21 and 22, will create additional interest. Mr. Douglas is not only one of the best speakers in Canadian public life but has a story of real progress under a C.C.F. administration to tell his hearers.

But more important than the opportunity to hear any speaker is the work of the convention itself. It will be a pre-election convention. As it must be made the plans and the program on which the election will be fought. Every single member of the C.C.F. in Alberta who can possibly get to the convention should do so. It should be the largest, most enthusiastic and effective provincial gathering of the C.C.F. ever held.

THE THIRD COLUMN

THEY'RE NOT SHIRKING

The Wage Earner

August 22, 1947:

"Productivity of the American worker has increased during the past year and will probably rise even higher, a survey of 1000 manufacturing firms by the trade publication, *Mine and Factory*, revealed last week. More than 52 per cent of the plants queried said that productivity was higher this summer than last, and only ten per cent found that it was less."

"Sixty-nine per cent of the executives surveyed said they expected productivity to rise in coming months, as the result of pay incentives, better working conditions and better understanding of labor relations by both labor and management."

"Union economists have estimated the rise in productivity during the past year at about ten per cent."

★

IT'S ALL IN KNOWING HOW

United Mineworkers Journal
Sept. 15:

"The Standard Oil Company of California, which is the industrial octopus of the West, is noted for the clever way in which it extends its holdings."

"The Standard Oil Company of California has just purchased from the War Assets Administration for \$5 million the Richmond, Calif., refinery where it manufactured 100-octane gasoline for the government during the war. The refinery was built by the government at a cost of \$21,214,949."

"It looks like the company has registered another achievement at public expense in doing all right for itself."

★

PULLING THEIR LEG
Letter to Editor, Calgary

Albertan, Sept. 5:

"Hats off to the 'Albertan' for again taking the side of the little fellow against the audacity of those mischief makers, members of the Alberta Farmers' Union and the C.C.F. How dare these latter criticize the pioneer efforts of Imperial Oil in developing our Alberta natural resources. Why, one would almost be led to believe from their propaganda that the oil really belongs to all the people of Alberta and not to a private company. Such edictious nonsense!"

"I don't know what this younger generation is coming to. My son tells me that Imperial Oil is only a subsidiary of Standard Oil (New Jersey) Inc., and is a 'monopolistic' company, whatever that is. He has even swallowed the agitators' stories that monopolies are able to control prices; whereas we of the older generation know perfectly well that the more oil Imperial produces, the cheaper it will be to us consumers. Where the younger generation gets its information from, I do not know. I'm sure it's not from the newspapers."

"H. W. Walker."

★

HE'S FRANK ABOUT IT

Edmonton Journal

Oct. 1:

"Canadian Corps association seems to be becoming the foremost group in 'fighting' the Communists, Maj. Fay Davies, Toronto, Corps dominion command president, told the Edmonton branch of the organization at a meeting in Victoria armories Tuesday night."

"If there's going to be another war it likely will be against the Russians, so we might as well get used to fighting them now," he declared."

FOOTPRINTS

The Time Is Now

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"I am the Eternal God over all men, is there anything too hard for me?"

An article in a current magazine describes how the people of a great city in the U.S.A. have made a striking contribution toward the solution of the difficult problem of racial assimilation. These Americans of Japanese ancestry responded to the challenge of assuming the responsibilities of full equality in citizenship with notable success.

Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry are still being pushed around in Canada by the authorities. In a recent action at Moose Jaw the food allowance that had been provided for their concentration camp was summarily cut off by the federal Government.

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell described the Japanese at Moose Jaw as an "unco-operative core." "This last group with relatives under the influence," said Mr. Mitchell, "are all employable men who have persistently refused suitable employment with accommodation on the prairies or in Eastern Canada, as well as transportation and relocation allowances offered by the department. They are unwilling to make any effort to support themselves or reestablish themselves in normal life."

It is very easy to talk about "suitable employment with accommodation." Would the minister consider the little shacks in the best fields, or labor in the best fields, as "suitable employment" for himself or his family? Furthermore, what has happened to those who at one time did "support

themselves" as law-abiding citizens?

Take the cases as cited by Alastair Stewart, C.C.F. M.P., in HANSARD: Sergeant Buck Suzuki "was born in Canada. I am informed that his parents have been here for thirty years. He served with great distinction in the Malaya campaign. While he was fighting with the British forces overseas, presumably for democracy, his wife and children were moved to Toronto, and his house and land, which were valued at \$7,000, were sold for the sum of \$1,963. I do not know whether Sgt. Suzuki received that amount or not. The second case is that of Yasuzo Shoji. He was wounded twice with the Princess Pats in the first world war. In British Columbia he had a two-story house nineteen acres of land, four chicken houses, at least 2,500 hens, and an electric incubator. I am informed that everything was sold for the sum of \$1,429.50. The cheque that was handed to this man after deduction of expenses and taxation was \$39.32."

Does Mr. Mitchell consider the experience of these two men as "normal" for Canadians? Who will blame those who have their property taken from them, for being reluctant about accumulating some more for the next healer to acquire under liberal protection? These people have had valuable property confiscated. Justice requires that they be compensated, or that the pirates who profited at their expense be compelled to disgorge their booty. But this might lose some Liberal votes for the Government, and might allow the C.C.F. to win in B.C.! Of course anything is preferable to that.

They've Deserted S.C.

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

REPEATEDLY in these broadcasts I have insisted, that since the death of Mr. Aberhart the Social Credit Gov't. of Alberta has deserted Social Credit and is now diligently serving the best interests of the 50 big shots which Mr. Aberhart set out to fight. In this talk I want to set down in one spot some of the ways in which Mr. Manning and Mr. Solon Low are serving international finance and big business at the expense of the common people of Alberta.

Financiers Get Plenty

In the first place Mr. Low and Mr. Manning as successive Provincial Treasurers, undid Mr. Aberhart's work in reducing interest on Alberta Bonds. Now it is a fine thing for anybody, including a province, to pay its debts, but Mr. Manning should not brag that he saved the people of Alberta millions of dollars when he did not save them one cent, when he paid back to the international financiers everything Alberta ever owned.

Hurt Co-ops

In the second place, Mr. Low while still in the Alberta house piloted through a motion putting the Alberta Legislature on record as in favor of taxation of co-operatives. Mr. Manning and Mr. Low helped to hamstring the Co-operative movement in Canada. Not a solitary co-operator in Alberta should ever vote Social Credit again, if he really favors co-operatives.

Thirdly, at a time when the farmers of Alberta really had their backs to the wall in a fight for parity prices, Mr. Manning went on the air and told the farmers to give up the struggle. He failed in that, but he did encourage the Dominion government to defy the Alberta farmers in their efforts to get prices for their products comparable to those that east-

ern manufacturers charge them. And now Mr. Norman Jacques tries to discredit the farmers union by drawing the Communist red hering across the issue.

Cites Auto Insurance

Fourth, the government has forced over a hundred thousand motorists of this province to throw millions of dollars into the pockets of the national and international insurance financiers. Remember every time you pay \$30 or more for your automobile or truck insurance, you are getting less protection than you would get in Saskatchewan for \$8, under the C.C.F. scheme there. The difference is that Saskatchewan has a people's government instead of one that serves the interests of the international financiers.

C.C.F. Wanted Controls

In the fifth place, the Hon. Solon Low and his Alberta Social Credit federal members voted in the House of Commons for the removal of price controls. Thus Alberta S.C. members helped to sky-rocket prices. The C.C.F., and only the C.C.F., fought to keep prices down. There are 28 C.C.F. members in the federal house. Had there been 128 C.C.F. members we would still have price controls and moderate prices. But the friends of big business united to help force you and me to contribute

(Continued on Page 6)

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Premier Douglas Coming To Convention

The C.C.F. office is more than glad to be able to announce that arrangements have now been completed for Premier Douglas to be present during the first day of the Alberta C.C.F. provincial convention. He will also address a public meeting in the evening of the same day, that is Thursday, November 20th. This announcement will be welcome news to those clubs and poll groups who are planning to attend—Mr. Douglas will be just one more reason for hundreds of C.C.F.'ers to be in Edmonton for this all-important convention.

The C.C.F. office is counting on a minimum of 400 delegates. All constituency associations, local clubs and poll groups are asked to advise provincial office, as soon as possible, of the representation which can be expected from them.



REMINDER - COLDWELL ITINERARY

Monday, Oct. 20—Calmar—Evening public meeting.
Tuesday, Oct. 21—Fairview—Evening public meeting.
Wednesday, Oct. 22—Rycroft—Evening public meeting.
Thursday, Oct. 23—Grande Prairie—Afternoon meeting.
Tuesday, Nov. 4—MacLeod—Afternoon meeting.
Tuesday, Nov. 4—Lethbridge—Evening meeting.
Wednesday, Nov. 5—Lacombe—Evening meeting.
Thursday, Nov. 6—Ponoka—Afternoon convention meeting.
Thursday, Nov. 6—Wetaskiwin—Evening meeting.
Friday, Nov. 7—Kitscoty—Evening meeting.
Saturday, Nov. 8—Wainwright—Evening meeting.

PROVINCIAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

The following Provincial Constituency Nominating Conventions have now been arranged.

Tuesday, Oct. 21—Peace River at Fairview—2:30 p.m.
Tuesday, Oct. 22—Spirit River at Rycroft—2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 23—Grande Prairie at Grande Prairie—1:30 p.m.
Saturday, Nov. 1—Cypress at Whitt—10:40 a.m.
Tuesday, Nov. 4—MacLeod at MacLeod—1:00 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 5—Lacombe at Lacombe—2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 6—Ponoka at Ponoka—2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 6—Acadia-Coronation at Sedalia—2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 6—Wetaskiwin at Wetaskiwin, 2:30 p.m.
Friday, Nov. 7—Alexandra at Kitscoty—2:00 p.m.
Friday, Nov. 7—Stettler at Stettler—2:30 p.m.
Saturday, Nov. 8—Wainwright at Wainwright—2:30 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 10—Rocky Mountain House at Sylvan Lake—2:30 p.m.
Tuesday, Nov. 11—Clover Bar at South Cooking Lake—2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 13—Lac Ste. Anne at Sangudo—2:30 p.m.
Friday, Nov. 14—Pembina at Freedom—2:30 p.m.

ATTENTION - Bow Valley - Empress Constituency Wm. Irvine Meetings (evening)

Monday, Oct. 13—Medicine Hat
Tuesday, Oct. 14—Rolling Hills
Wednesday, Oct. 15—Rainier
Thursday, Oct. 16—Gem
Friday, Oct. 17—Bindloss
Saturday, Oct. 18—Idessleigh

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Roper Warns Of Depression At Women's C.C.F.

INVEST \$750 IN P. W.

Speaking at the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. L. C. Fleet, Mr. Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., provincial leader of the C.C.F., impressed on his hearers the very real and possibly imminent danger to our country, lying as it is between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., two countries with completely opposite ideologies. In the event of another war Canada would be the "no-man's land" so that if ever a country needed to work for peace it was Canada. We can help in this work by actively fostering tolerance and good-will toward all people regardless of race or religion. The speaker went on to show that wars and depressions are inherent in the capitalist system. It operates not to serve the needs of the people but to gain profit.

Predicts Depression

Mr. Roper traced the history of succeeding booms and depressions over the last forty years in this country and predicted another depression following the present inflation. The present government, in removing controls, was only doing what it promised to do and the majority of the people voted for what they are now getting.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. Scott to Mr. Roper for his address.

With reference to letters from the X-ray survey and Consumers' Council, the club decided to co-operate to the full in both these projects.

Invest In P.W.

A motion to invest \$750 of the club funds in the People's Weekly was carried unanimously. The president was instructed to appoint a committee to meet with the Provincial executive to work out a plan of action for forming a provincial women's committee at the forthcoming convention.

Mrs. E. Rogers was in the chair. Hostesses with Mrs. Fleet were Mrs. J. W. Adair and Mrs. D. Christie.

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York-Sunbury C.C.F. Needs Funds For By-Election

Funds for the York-Sunbury by-election are urgently needed. The National Council of the C.C.F. at its last meeting authorized an appeal to the entire membership of the C.C.F. throughout Canada to assist their fellow C.C.F.'ers in New Brunswick by contributing generously to the campaign fund.

The candidate is Murray Young, a brilliant student at the University of New Brunswick. Fellow student veterans are joining with the C.C.F. in carrying on a lively campaign but are somewhat handicapped for lack of funds. The convention which nominated Mr. Young contributed \$442 in cash to the campaign and pledged an additional \$205. Additional contributions from other provinces would be gratefully received. Remittances may be sent to either the C.C.F. Campaign Headquarters, 102 Regent St., Fredericton, N.B., or the C.C.F. National Headquarters, Woodsworth House, 301 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.



**TO THE
WOMEN**

Hallowe'en will soon be here! We have chosen a pumpkin pie recipe from page 176 of the "C.C.F. Cook Book." This will make a grand treat for the children's party or a delicious dessert for all the family.

Remember to order your Cook Book NOW. Send \$1.20 for a postpaid copy to: "To the Women", c/o "The People's Weekly", 10010 - 102nd St. We again remind all our women readers to send in their favorite recipe for publication in this column.

PUMPKIN PIE

1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup brown sugar
¼ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup honey or maple syrup
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
2 eggs, well beaten
1½ cups pumpkin
Mix all ingredients together. Bake 10 minutes in hot oven. Reduce heat and bake 'till filling is firm.
—Mrs. S. J. Norris, Eston, Sask.

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Saskatoon's Building Co-op

SASKATCHEWAN'S first labor service co-operative, the Northern Co-operative Construction Association, Ltd., has been organized under the Saskatchewan Co-operatives Act, by Saskatoon trade union carpenters and is now working on its first contract.

The story of this new venture is told in the Saskatchewan Commonwealth:

An Idea Is Born

Even as the building workers were on strike this spring for higher wages they were wondering why they should have to be wrangling over such matters at all, and a group of them started working on the idea: "Why shouldn't we be working for ourselves?" Upon application, they received information and assistance from the provincial department of co-operatives. The strike was settled by the contractors agreeing to raise wages to the level of some other Saskatchewan cities, but some of the strikers decided to go ahead with their co-operative anyway.

All Employees Eligible

Capital is usually a big problem for the individual construction worker who wishes to undertake much contracting. However, the carpenters in Saskatoon soon appreciated that, if a number of them joined together to enter the contracting business, the problems of capital would be considerably simplified.

While those who initiated the idea were all carpenters it was decided that all persons employed by

the co-operative should be eligible to become members.

Union Conditions

The bylaws provided that union working conditions and wages will be maintained for all employees and that in selecting employees for any construction job undertaken by the co-operative first preference will be given to members of the co-operative, second to union members, and third to any other applicants. The co-operative is not able to employ all its members full time at the outset, but it is expected that it will endeavor to offer them all steady employment as soon as it has obtained sufficient capital and contracting experience to warrant operations on a sufficiently large scale. Members of the co-operative are free to refuse work tendered by it, but it is expected that all those who join will want to work for their co-operative as much as possible.

Financial Set-Up

Each member is required to subscribe for at least four \$25 shares upon joining. Members may sign an agreement whereby the co-operative will retain part of the wages payable to the member from the association until such time as his share capital is fully paid up. These shares will bear interest at not more than three per cent per annum. Members may also lend the association money at four per cent interest per annum.

Distribute Surplus

Any surplus over operating expenses and interest on share and loan capital will be distributed among members of the association in proportion to the time worked

for the association. These labor dividends and interest accruing to members may be applied to loan capital by special agreement between the association and the member.

Any non-members, who in the course of the year have worked for the co-operative more than 75 days will also receive labor dividends, which will be paid in cash. Word from Saskatoon indicates that the new co-operative is proceeding cautiously, one step at a time. There has been no heavy output for machinery and no ambitious plans drawn up for housing projects.

Nevertheless, most building construction workers in Saskatchewan will watch the progress of the venture with lively interest.

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They've Deserted

(Continued From Page 4)

bute to the ever increasing excess profits of "free" monopoly enterprise. Consumers can only help themselves by electing the C.C.F.

Hostile to Labor

Sixthly, the Alberta Social Credit government has been so hostile to labor as it has been to farmer and consumer. The executives of the trade union movement are aware of all the details of this consistent hostility.

Oil and Tar Sands

There are many more examples, but one more only will have to suffice. A big part of our natural heritage is our natural resources. The true flow of Social Credit is the flow from our oil wells and our tar sands and so on. Yet this Social Credit government is wantonly throwing this wealth into the hands of foreign monopolies and private exploiters. Wealth that could cut down the taxes of school districts and municipalities is being lost forever to us by the actions of Mr. Manning and his cabinet. In 1933 and 1934 Mr. Aberhart set out to build a peo-

ple's movement to fight the 50 big shots and international finance. By 1944 Mr. Manning and Mr. Low had perverted S.C. into a political party sacrificing the people to serve the interests of the 50 big shots and the international financiers.

In Saskatchewan there is a people's government. There the C.C.F. protects the farmer, the consumer, the worker, the taxpayer. You have proof of this in the cries of indignation put up by the Alberta newspapers against C.C.F. interference in Saskatchewan with the "free enterprise" of big business monopolies.

In Alberta it is time for a change—a change away from government of the people by big business for international finance, a change toward government of the people by the people for the people.

Join the C.C.F., Protect Canadians from the prices and profits of big business.

Each country has something characteristic—Japan has the beetle—China has the locus—America has the Jitter-bug.

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The Community Chest
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To Mr. Alfred George Matthews, of Lloydminster, Alberta, the work of the C.C.F. was so important that he did not wish to have his contribution to it end with his own passing. The provincial treasurer of the C.C.F. has just received word that the late Mr. Matthews provided in his will for a bequest of \$250.00 to the provincial organization.

Mr. Matthews has been a sustaining member of the C.C.F. in Alberta for many years.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

In the 1944 election the C.C.F. proposed that a C.C.F. Alberta government would drill, some oil wells so that the people of Alberta instead of the foreign monopolies would get the benefit from their own resources.

Premier Manning held up his hands in horror. "What waste of the taxpayers' money," said Mr. Manning, "if you spend \$150,000 on an oil well and it is a failure?"

But from 1945 to 1947 Mr. Manning's S.C. government spent—mainly, by order-in-council—\$800,000, and may spend \$1,000,000 of the taxpayers' money on oil sands so that a private corporation instead of the people of Alberta may get the benefit of the people's resources.

Mr. Manning has entered the people of Alberta into a gigantic gamble with Oil Sands Ltd. And what a gamble it is, compared with the risk the C.C.F. proposed and Manning condemned. If Alberta had drilled for oil and failed the people would have lost; had the drilling been successful the people would have gained. With Mr. Manning's oil sand scheme, if it fails the people will lose; if it succeeds Oil Sands Ltd. will gain.

With the Alberta taxpayers' money Mr. Manning is gambling and setting the rules: Heads, Oil Sands Ltd. wins; tails, the people lose.

But of course Mr. Manning believes in private enterprise—with public money!

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"Bubble-Gum" Economy

FERDINAND RINGER, an Austrian scientist who came to this country in 1940 as a "refugee," made two famous inventions, which had contrasting and interesting results. He developed the "everlasting match," which can be "struck" again and again, making it unnecessary to keep on buying matches. Thus it would save consumers millions of dollars a year, and also would save the large amounts of timber now used for matchwood.

Put On the Shelf
Ringer revealed this week that the "Swedish Match Trust"—which has branches in the United States and practically all other countries—"bought up" the patent on his everlasting match, and has

"suppressed it." In other words, "put this invention on the shelf" so it would not reduce the Match Trust's profits.

Ringer's other invention is "bubble gum," which he discovered accidentally while developing a new "plastic" material. Boys blow this gum into balloons. This "craze" has made Ringer a multi-millionaire.

In short, Ringer fared better when he invented something which produced a fad — and profits — than when he invented something of great benefit to mankind. This story confirms the findings of two Senate committees. A few years ago, they revealed in great detail, how patents are pigeonholed to protect profits. —"Labor."

NORWAY PROHIBITS WAGE, PRICE RISES

3 WEEKS HOLIDAYS

By REGINALD SPINK
(C.P.A. Correspondent)
OSLO (C.P.A. Air Mail)—In a determined effort to stem the rising tide of inflation present to some degree in every European country, the Norwegian Labor government has introduced a bill which prohibits wage and price increases for the rest of this year. The bill affects all wage and salary rises, whether in cash or in kind, and bonuses and directors' fees must not exceed the average of the post-war years. As an incentive to increased production, which is seen as the only effective long-term solution of the inflation problem, the regulations expressly exempt premiums and bonuses payable in respect of increased productive results.

Cut Prices

After pegging prices at their present level, the government's next step is to seek to reduce them. All trades are required to examine their price controls by Sept. 1 and to make reductions wherever possible. Prices of some consumer goods have already been cut—that of footwear by 10%.

Discussing the new regulations and other plans designed to rationalize and increase Norwegian production, Mr. Brofors, the minister of finance and their chief architect, has said that import restrictions will be the last means to be resorted to. Consumers are to have the maximum number of goods possible in order to give them the maximum incentive to produce more.

3 Weeks' Vacation

Simultaneously with the introduction of this measure, the government has brought in a bill to give all workers and employees an annual vacation of three weeks with pay.

The government declares that this is quite consistent with its endeavors to raise production since reasonable vacations will be an incentive.

At the same time, it is negotiating with the churches to abolish the public celebration of two saints' days, one of which is fixed on a Friday causing a long week-end, and to make Easter Monday a working day in return for an official holiday the Saturday before.

15% Gain in Union Membership, Canada

OTTAWA—Union membership in Canada at the end of 1946 set a new record, 15 per cent above the previous record established in 1944, the Labor Department has announced. Details of the strength of Canadian Labor organizations are given in the department's annual report on Labor organization which will be released shortly.

Total union membership at December 31, 1946, will be shown as 831,697, as compared with 711,117 at the end of 1945 and 724,188 in 1944.

Protest High Living Costs



Ottawa girl students and stenographers picketed large stores where the new styles were on display, in a "Keep Them Short!" demonstration last week-end to protest high living costs. The signs carried brought approving shouts from bystanders. The girls were members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement, which at the same time distributed leaflets condemning the removal of price control.

Old Newspapers Will Be 'De-Inked'

WASHINGTON—The shortage and high price of "newsprint paper," used by newspapers, may be relieved to some extent by a new plant soon to be built at Gary, Indiana. The plant will "de-ink" old

newspapers and turn them into new paper to be used over again. That idea has occurred to many people, but up to now it has not been possible to remove the old ink at practical cost.

Six Midwestern newspapers own the plant, the first of its kind, and expect to use the "reclaimed" paper which it produces.

A BIT OF Nonsense

A man traveling from New York to Chicago to meet his wife received a telegram enroute asking him to meet her at Fort Wayne rather than Chicago. As the train would arrive in Fort Wayne rather early in the morning, he advised the porter of his change in plans and said, "Look here, I am hard to awaken that early in the morning, but here is \$10.00, so make sure you get me off at Fort Wayne even if you have to carry me." "Yes sir, Boss, I'll get you off at Fort Wayne all right."

Next morning when he awoke the man found himself in Chicago. He cursed the porter, the railroad and everything in general and finally left to wire his wife.

The conductor turned to the porter and said, "I believe that is about the maddest man I ever saw."

"Yes sir, Boss, he is mad all right, but I don't think he is nearly as mad as that man I carried off the train at Fort Wayne."

A clergyman who had been badly beaten on the links by a purveyor 30 years his senior, returned to the club house rather disgruntled.

"Cheer up," his opponent said. "Remember you win at the finish. You'll probably be burying me some day."

"Even then," replied the preacher, "it will be your hole."

Labour Executives say:

"Canada Savings Bonds have proved welcome as a convenient and profitable investment for personal savings. We recommend the Payroll Savings Plan as a simple, systematic way to buy them."

A.R. Mosher

President
The Canadian Congress
of Labour

Ray A. Cunningham

President
The Trades & Labour
Congress of Canada

Gerald Vivand

President
La Confederation des Travailleurs
Catholiques du Canada, Inc.

J.R. Ware

Chairman
General Conference Committee
of the Standard Railway
Labour Organization

J.H. Simpson

Secretary
General Conference Committee
of the Standard Railway
Labour Organization

You'll Never Be Sorry You Saved!

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

could reproduce Gunther's whole chapter on T.V.A. It is a great and thrilling story of a momentous social project that has paid off in a way that presents a challenge to the world. Indeed, public power versus private power is an issue in many parts of the United States. But T.V.A. wasn't primarily a power project. True, the power interests fought it with every form of falsehood, bribery and political corruption. The whole T.V.A. project probably would have been defeated before it got started if cheap public power had been the chief objective. But since the testing of a river that was destroying land and wealth was the primary consideration, Roosevelt had his way in the matter. It has been revolutionary in its effect on that part of the United States and one of the finest examples of the worth of public ownership in existence anywhere. It has started a strong agitation for a Missouri Valley Authority and a Columbia River Authority and the power interests are spending millions to fight off the growth of public control of public property in the form of the nation's rivers.

While there are more reactionary tendencies in the United States than in almost any other country of the world, there is also a very potent heaven of progressive thought. It is unorganized and incoherent and to some extent middle-headed. But circumstances may arise in the next few years to bring together into one coherent and purposeful instrument the men and women who recognize that the last frontier in a nation whose horizons have always been the frontier of social and economic democracy.

Conciliation

(Continued from page 1)

Responsibility for the present tie-up in the packhouse industry rests squarely with the Liberal government at Ottawa, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, declared in a statement issued this week:

"The Canadian people," he said, "are being treated to the spectacle of nine provincial governments attempting to cope with an industrial situation which ranges beyond their borders, while the only government capable of dealing with the strike stands idly by."

"As a result, a basic food industry, essential not only to Canada but to the peoples of Europe, is threatened with a prolonged crisis."

"This situation is a warning of what might happen to disputes covering national industries unless Parliament takes the necessary steps to establish a National Labor Code comprehensive enough to deal with industrial relations which affect the entire national economy."

No Modern Labor Laws

"Through its refusal to hold the price line, the Liberal Government at Ottawa has created the conditions which make the industrial workers' demands for wage adjustments both inevitable and entirely legitimate. But the same Federal government has refused

since the war to provide Canada with modern labor legislation to cope with the industrial unrest which is of its own making."

"The responsibility for the situation which is bringing hardship to farmer, worker and consumer rests squarely in the last analysis with the Liberal government at Ottawa. The Canadian people should see this fact clearly, and not be distracted by the by-play of old party politics."

"For example, last week's action by Premier Drew in pretending to cope with the situation was an open sham. The conference of provincial labor representatives called to Toronto with a great flourish merely provided Ontario's Tory administration with a mouthpiece for saying what it always intended to say. Declaring the strike to be illegal is a political gesture in support of the packing companies, a gesture which can only serve to aggravate the situation by revealing once again the working partnership of management and government, whether they be Liberal or Conservative."

It is noteworthy that the only provincial government which refused to become a party to this manoeuvre was the C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan."

Worried Liberals

(Continued from page 1)

might be seeking a new way—"but it certainly is not true of Canada." In Canada, we are not "the victim or the exponent of any system—Capitalism (sic!), Imperialism, Socialism, Communism, or any other ism." So let's stay clear of any "new and untried," argued the Prime Minister. Let's stick by that special brand of conservatism called Liberalism!

Protests Pour In

Anyway, a week or so passed. The Government pulled off most of the remaining controls, and the nation's protests poured into Ottawa.

Mr. Coldwell denounced the move as a "fatal step toward economic chaos and inevitable depression."

"It could only have been taken by a government which is ready to disregard the public welfare and surrender to Big Business..." stated Mr. Coldwell.

The following week, the Liberals used their C.B.C. national broadcast period to reply. State Secretary Colin Gibson argued weakly that the Government's policy of decontrol had not been dictated by pressure from any group in the community.

"C.C.F. Propaganda"

Speaking on the French network, another Liberal spokesman, Jean Lesage, M.P. for Montmagny-L'Islet, went further.

Mr. Lesage accused the C.C.F. Party of using current price increases as part of "a propaganda campaign!" The whole notion talking the same subject—but it's C.C.F. propaganda!

With reports of lengthy Cabinet sessions to discuss the public reaction, can it be the confident Liberals are getting worried?

"The Advertisements on these pages are your guide to complete shopping satisfaction"

Farmers Are

(Continued from page 1)

of the strike on the following basis: that the provincial government should assume control over the plants, invite the workers to return to work with a compromise increase in wages and that a conciliator selected from the farm organization be appointed to arbitrate the dispute. Any award to the workers resulting from this arbitration should be made retroactive to the date of the commencement of the strike."

Gardiner's Solution

This stand is made in the face of deliberate attempts by packing-house companies and the government to pit worker against farmer in this crisis which so crucially affects the interests of both. Speaking to a farm audience at St. Mary's, Ontario, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, said, "The strikers must be made to understand they cannot continue to ruin the market of 750,000 farmers during the season when hogs and cattle have to come to market in great numbers."

Gardiner's "solution" to the strike would be to have the workers return to their jobs at once, while their claim for a master agreement "goes before the lawmakers of Canada"—the federal parliament which has postponed for at least a year any action toward the establishment of a national labor code.

Saskatchewan Farmers Speak

Saskatchewan farmers raged their answer to Gardiner in an air mail letter from the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture, which put on him the direct responsibility to mediate the dispute, if necessary by going over the heads of provincial governments who now have jurisdiction in this field.

George Bickerton, research director of the Saskatchewan federation of agriculture, warned that western cattlemen "are faced with the worst crisis in their history" since pasturing was seriously affected by drought this year and it is essential to ship cattle immediately to avoid "a dead loss of nearly 50 per cent."

May Take Over Plants

Unofficially, it was learned that the Saskatchewan government is considering operating the strike-bound plants of Canada Packers, Burns and Company and Swift Canadian Company within the province—which might take care of 25 per cent of Saskatchewan cattle. It is understood the striking Saskatchewan workers have agreed to return to work if the plants are government-operated, on condition that none of the meat produced is exported from the province while the strike lasts. The Saskatchewan government has consistently urged national arbitration to end the strike at once.

C.F.A. Stand

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture at its recent conference in Kelowna, B.C., issued a statement "viewing with the gravest concern the impact upon agriculture of the present packing

plants strike." The Federation called on provincial and Dominion governments "to join immediately in the most aggressive action to bring all parties to the dispute to an agreement with respect to arbitration," and the statement also asked "the unions involved to call back the men to work immediately pending such arbitration."

In an interview at Ottawa, H. H. Hannan, national head of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, expressed keen anxiety for the plight of farmers who will suffer losses as a result of the strike. Less in sympathy with the strike action of the union, he told C.F.A., "In my opinion they are going to antagonize every farmer in Canada." Mr. Hannan believed that the farmers "have been jockeyed into an unfair position" by the removal of controls and subsidies in uneven fashion, and he foresaw a "bad inflationary period" ahead, when coarse grain controls are removed and meat and dairy products consequently rise.

Mosher Sees

(Continued from page 1)

any other is the increase in the cost of living," he said. "During the past year there has been a striking increase in the cost of living and as this has been made up mostly of increases in the price of food, it has borne heavily upon the workers."

"The increases in wages obtained by the organized workers have not been sufficient to offset price increases, and the workers and the people of Canada generally are forced to accept standards of living far lower than they ought to be in view of the productive capacity of the nation."

"While the primary objective of labor unions is the improvement of wages and working conditions, many workers, as well as other classes of citizens, are becoming more and more convinced that the natural resources, the productive machinery and the manpower of the nation are not being utilized in the most effective manner by the economic system under which production and distribution are carried on at the present time in Canada."

Mr. Mosher said there was increasing recognition by Labor of the necessity for a thorough study and analysis of the competitive economic system as it operates in Canada. There was need for education on the possibility of establishing an economic system along lines of co-operation and public ownership which would more adequately meet Canadian needs. In this respect, while lessons might well be taken from other countries, Canada should develop her own adaptation of the economic system.

Political Action

At another point Mr. Mosher dealt with political action by Labor.

"In view of the fact that the only justification for a government is the public service it can

render, and the further fact that governments are elected on a basis of political power, it is essential that labor should develop and exercise political power, rather than permit political power to be controlled by the representatives of a single class made up of leaders of industry and finance," he said. "There is no reason why Labor should not get behind its own policies and do its utmost to secure their application in the sphere of politics."

Consumers Pay

(Continued from page 1)

sugar, fresh milk, butter, cheese, bacon, raisins, canned peaches, beef (rib roast), and pork (loin). "These are the same prices in both countries. Canada leads New Zealand in only one item—coffee—which worries New Zealanders, a nation of tea drinkers, not one bit."

Twice As Dear Here

There are some startling differences in favor of N.Z. For instance, bread is nearly twice as dear in Canada, and flour is 50 per cent higher, which is all the more surprising because N.Z. has to import a lot of wheat.

Fresh milk is more than 50 per cent dearer in Canada, and butter there is nearly twice the price it costs the N.Z. housewife, while cheese costs Canadians nearly three times the N.Z. price.

Bacon in Canada is more than twice its N.Z. price. The raisins used in N.Z. have to be imported but they are only two-thirds the cost they are in Canada.

Meat prices are enormously in favor of New Zealanders. They pay only one-quarter of the Canadian price for rib roast of beef, and only one-third of the Canadian price for loin of pork.

In the other lines where N.Z. has an advantage, it is not a great one.

The only dearer item in N.Z. than in Canada—coffee—is about 25 per cent more expensive.

Official Statistics

The figures on which these comparisons are based are all from official statistics of the countries concerned, and the prices were all taken between April and July last.

In fairness to Canada it must be admitted by New Zealanders that most manufactured goods are cheaper in Canada. But food must come before goods in the average family in any country, and given the choice most housewives would like to see price reductions on the ordinary, everyday necessities, rather than on the not-so-vital necessary manufactured lines.

C.C.L. MEMBERSHIP IS UP TO 360,000

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—Membership of the Canadian Congress of Labor now totals approximately 360,000, it was reported on Monday to delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention of the Congress.

C.C.L. activities were reviewed in a report of the Executive Council presented to the Convention by Secretary-Treasurer Pat Conroy. The report outlined policies adopted by the Council and representations made to the government during the past year.

Want Price Control

"The Council feels that the government should immediately introduce price control, as the theory advanced by the government that prices would 'level off' if price controls were removed has been disproved by the experience of the nation in the past six months," the report said.

Figures on organizing activity showed four new Labour councils and 58 local unions chartered during the year. The Congress now comprises six Provincial Federations of Labour, 32 Labour Councils, 31 national and international affiliated unions with 785 local unions, and 205 directly chartered local unions.

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